THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1144.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

25 Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Goochland county, a very Negro Man named SAM, who calls himſelf SAMUEL COMER, of a yelloviſh complexion, about 24 or 25 years old, low but ſtout made, one of his upper fore-teeth out—his dreſs chiefly Virginia cloth, with a green durants ſhort coat.—He can read, and write ſo as to be underſtood ſome words; he will endeavor to paſs for a free man, and may procure a paſs for that purpoſe. I expect he will alter his name and dreſs.

The ſaid Sam run from me 2 or 3 years ago, and was employed, as he ſaid, by one Bell in Richmond, when he left his ſervice he was taken up by the guard and put in priſon, from which I got him—It is uncertain which courſe he will go now, but I expect up or down James River. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave and delivers him to me, or confines him in jail ſo that I get him again ſhall receive the above reward EDWARD COX.

September 16, 1803. 3w.

SAMUEL BRADDICK,

HAVING declined buſineſs in Richmond for the purpoſe of commencing one in partnerſhip with *WILLIAM SKIPWITH*, at the Cumberland Mills in Cumberland county, and Farmville, Prince Edward county, ſolicits the favor of all thoſe who are indebted to him, to come forward and cloſe their accounts, or he will be driven to the neceſſity of employing an attorney. His counting room is over the ſtore he lately occupied.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803.

Winchester Jockey Club Races.

THE Winchester Jockey Club Races will commence on Wedneſday the 26th day of October next, and continue four days, viz-

Firſt day the Jockey Club Purſe of Four Hundred dollars, four mile heats, free for members only,

Second day, the Jockey Club Purſe of One Hundred and Fifty dollars, three mile heats, free for members only.

Third day, a Purſe of One Hundred dollars, two mile heats, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, the winning horſes of the two firſt days excepted—Entrance ten dollars.

Weight for the above days agreeable to the rules of the Club.

Fourth Day, a Sweepſtakes, by laſt ſpring's three years old colts and fillies (to carry 90lbs. wt.) two mile heats.—Entrance twenty five dollars, Entries to be made by letter or perſonal application to the ſubſcriber.

In the afternoon of each day a Saddle and Bridle will be hung up to be run for by ſaddle horſes—Entrance Five dollars.

On the day of each race the following tolls will be required at the gate—Every four wheel carriage one dollar; every two wheel carriage, three ſhillings; every perſon one ſhilling and ſixpence; footmen gratis.

For terms of keeping a Booth, or Booths on the ground application to be made to the ſubſcriber.

HENRY BUSH.
Secretary to the Club.

Auguſt 30 1803. 4tp.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, will be ſold on the premiſes in the city of Richmond on Thurſday the 20th of October next, all that

TENEMENT

belonging to the eſtate of John McKeand, deceaſed, whereon Robert Pollard, eſq. lately lived, and at preſent in the occupation of Mr. Robert Brooke.

This property is peculiarly valuable, not only on account of its preſent convenience for a private family, but on account of its locality, having 150 feet front on the Croſs-ſtreet leading from the Eagle Tavern to the Baſin, and 180 feet on the back ſtreet leading from the Baſin to Mayo's Bridge. It will be ſold all together, or in lots, as may be agreed on. One half of the purchaſe money will be expected in *caſh*, and ſix months credit will be given for the balance, on the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to

The Trustees.

September 18, 1803. 2w.

JOSEPH D. BELL, *FARRIER*,

FROM ENGLAND.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he, having been regularly bred to the above buſineſs, intends following the ſame, in all its branches, at his ſtables near the Market Houſe, adjoining which are convenient lots for the accommodation of ſick horſes. He will nick, fox, dock or trim horſes in the neateſt manner and on the moſt reaſonable terms, either at his own ſtables or elſewhere. He will break horſes either for the harneſs or ſaddle, and will cure all diſeaſes incident to either horſes or cattle.

He returns thanks for the favors already conferred on him, and hopes by attention to merit a continuance thereof.

Richmond, Sept. 22.

FOR SALE, My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main ſtreet, and convenient to the Church and Courthouſe. The buildings are, a brick dwelling houſe with three rooms and a paſſage and convenient cloſets below, and three rooms and a paſſage above ſtairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, waſh houſe, and other out houſes. This would make one of the beſt ſtands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr Robert Gibbons in York, or the ſubſcriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

☞ Notice is hereby given, that the Court of Huſtings for the City of Richmond, will on the ſecond monday in October next, (that being the next ſeſſion of the ſaid Court,) proceed to elect one fit and proper perſon to act as a conſtable with the ſaid City: at which time all candidates for the ſaid appointment will give their perſonal attendance at the Court-houſe of the City aforeſaid.

The Court will require the reſidence of the perſon then appointed, to be in the *Rocketts Diſtrict*.

By order of Court,

Andrew Stevenson.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

AS a Clerk, a perſon tolerably well acquainted with book keeping. He would have no objection to attending a ſtore. Unqueſtionable recommendations can be produced. A line addreſſed to J. G. and left at this office will be duly attended to.

Sept. 22.

NOTICE.

THAT a PETITION will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly for an act of that honorable body, authorizing the citizen of Richmond, by Lottery, to raiſe the ſum of 2000 dollars, for the purpoſe of repairing the Main-ſtreet from the end of Harris's Lot, oppoſite the Light Houſe, to the extremity of the ſtreet weſtwardly.

Richmond, Sept. 16, 1803.

JAMES FISHER,

Is juſt receiving from New-York and Philadephia, *A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF*

GOODS,

IN HIS LINE—VIZ.

China coffee & tea cups,
Dining ſetts of 179 ps.
A few ſix quart bowls,
Gunpowder tea in canniſters of 3lb. &c.
Boxes of 8½lb. alſo by the ſingle lb.
Young hyſon of the firſt quality,
Pepper and allſpice in bags from 10 to 100 lb.
Ginger, ground & race,
Copperas, allum, brimſtone and madder, in ſmall kegs,
Patent ſhot, from 3 to 10,
Freſh cloves, nutmegs, mace, cinamon, &c.
Citron,
Vaſe lamps, with brass mountiug,
Turkey cotton yarn,
Liquor cases with gilt & ground ſtoppers,
Beſt Spaniſh indigo,
Cut decanters, wine glaſſes, tumblers & ſalts,
Plain quart, pint, & half pint decanters,
Green coffee in hhds & barrels,
Loaf and brown ſugar in do.
Chocolate of Caldwell, Frasure & Co. manufacture,
Engliſh muſtard in ſmall boxes of 6 doz.
Scotch barley in kegs,
Merry Andrew & Henry the 8th playing cards.
Port, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe and Liſbon wines

Alſo—a few half pipes of genuine Madeira, warranted four years old. Writing and wrapping paper.—A few bales of white Ticlenburgs, with a number of other articles which will be ſold on the loweſt terms for *Caſh*, *Country Produce*, or good acceptance in town, at 60 days.

Richmond, September 23, 1803.

From the Balance.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

A CORRECT HISTORY OF *HARRY CROSWELL's TRIAL.*

[CONTINUED.]

The court adjourned until the next morning, when the jury having been impannelled, Mr. Spencer opened the cauſe on the part of the proſecution. It is impoſſible for us to give, from the few notes in our poſſeſſion, his ſpeech with much accuracy.—This, however, was the purport of it:—That libellers were a very criminal claſs of offenders. That the government muſt be protected from their attacks. That the libel then to be tried, was of a very heinous nature; and, if true, was ſufficient to conſign the name of Thomas Jefferſon to eternal infamy, &c. But, by the direction of the Court, it certainly was not a ſubject of inquiry whether it was true or falſe. For, whether true or falſe, by the law of this ſtate, it was certainly libellous; and he truſted that the jury would ſhew their deteſtation to ſuch ſlanders, by a verdict of guilty.—That there was a great difference between the liberty and the licentiouſneſs of the preſs. The one was a moſt invaluable privilege, which he would be the laſt man to attack; but the other was a growing and intolerable evil; and that it was high time its deſtructive progreſs ſhould be arreſted. Reſpect for public officers were neceſſary; and if ſuch papers as the Waſp was permitted to be publiſhed, no good man would take an office, &c.

Mr. Spencer then called witneſſes to prove that Mr. Croſwell was the publiſher of the paper, called the Waſp, from one of which, (to wit, No. 7.) the preſent libel was extracted. It was proved that ſome of the papers had been printed at the preſs of the defendant—that they had been ſeen in his book-ſtore. It was alſo proved that a file of the Waſp from No. 1 to 5, inclusive, had been ſold by the defendant; and the reſidue, to No. 12, by one of his journeymen. Mr. Spencer then called a witneſs to prove the truth of the inuendoes. To this the counſel for the defendant objected; and the chief juſtice over-ruled the objection. The witneſs was then examined, and teſtified that he underſtood the words Waſhington, Adams and Jefferſon, contained in the alledged libel, to mean as ſtated in the inuendoes in the indictment. He believed the inuendoes to be correct; and he ſtated the ground of his opinion to be, that he had frequently ſeen ſimilar charges in other papers prior to the publication of the alledged libel in the Waſp.

The evidence on the part of the proſecution being cloſed, the defendant offered to prove that he neither wrote nor indicted, or deviſed the publication in queſtion—that it was handed to a perſon in his employ, and printed in his abſence, and without his knowledge or conſent. This was over-ruled by Judge Lewis.

The defendant's counſel then proceeded to addreſs the jury.—Mr. Van Neſs began an argument of about one hour by ſtating that in caſes of libel, the jury had the power and the right to judge of the law and the fact. That they, and they alone, were the ſole judges between the public and the defendant. That it was their province to determine, *firſt*, Was the defendant the author or publiſher of the alledged libel? *Second* Was the publication in queſtion calculated to diſturb the peace of the people of this ſtate—to excite ſedition? And, *third*, Was it publiſhed with a malicious, ſeditious, and diabolical intent? Mr. V. Neſs, contended, that theſe queſtions muſt be determined by the jury in the affirmative, before they could ever pronounce the defendant guilty of the crime charged in the indictment. In a ſpeech of ſome length, he expatiated upon the above topics. He argued, with irreſiſtable force, that on every face of the publication there was ample evidence againſt every preſumption of malice. It was introduced to correct a falſe charge made againſt the federaliſts in the *Bee*. He read the charge from the Bee, viz.—"The burden of the federal ſong now is that Mr. Jefferſon paid Callender for writing againſt the late adminiſtration."—He then read the publication, to wit:

"Holt ſays, the burden of the federal ſong is that Mr. Jefferſon paid Callender for writing againſt the late adminiſtration. This is wholly falſe. The charge is explicitly this:—Jefferſon paid Callender for calling Waſhington a traitor, a robber, and a perjurer—For calling Adams a hoary headed incendiary; and for moſt groſsly ſlandering the private characters of men, who he well knew were virtuous. Theſe charges, not a democratic editor has yet dared, or ever will dare to meet in an open and manly diſcuſſion."

He contended that the publication was merely a correction of the above falſehood in the Bee—a true ſtatement of what the "burden of the federal ſong" actually was: and a challenge to an open and manly diſcuſſion. There was not even a charge made by the defendant againſt the preſident—He ſays, the charge made by the federaliſts, was not as Holt had repreſented; and he then ſtates what that charge really was—to wit:—that "the charge made by the federaliſts, is explicitly this," &c.—Now, he aſked, if ſuch a charge had not been made? Yes—it had rung thro' every corner of the continent. It had been publiſhed at the very ſeat of government. Callender had publiſhed repeatedly, that Mr. Jefferſon paid him for writing the "Proſpect before Us." He had publiſhed a letter from Mr. Jefferſon to himſelf, approving of the book, and offered him fifty dollars. He then took up the "Proſpect before Us," and ſtated that in that book Waſhington and Adams were charged with the very crimes mentioned in the affidavit. Mr. Spencer objected to the reading of any thing from the "Proſpect before Us." The court enforced the objection; and determined that it ſhould not be read. Mr. Van Neſs then contended that ſufficient appeared to do away every pretence of a malicious intent in the defendant. That the charge had been publiſhed in almoſt every federal paper, could not be denied. And all that the publication in queſtion ſtated, was that fact. Whether the charge was true or falſe, the publication did not determine. It merely detected a falſehood in the Bee; and corrected it by ſtating the nature of the charge. It ſtated, that the federaliſts charged Jefferſon with paying Callender. This was certainly true. It might be found in numerous papers. The defendant himſelf had never made the charge; nor had he declared it true. He was, therefore, not reſponſible for it. He had challenged "an open and manly diſcuſſion" of that charge, which he ſaid the federaliſts had made. And, he contended, that a malicious intent could never be inferred, either from the correction of the garbled ſtatement in the Bee, or from his challenging a diſcuſſion of a charge againſt the character of Thomas Jefferſon. We regret that it is not in our power to give more than this faint ſketch of this argument. But we are not without hopes that we ſhall yet have it in our power to give it at length.

Mr. Van Vechten then roſe; and, in a ſpeech which, for correctneſs and brilliancy of ſtile, cogency of argument, and perſpicuity of arrangement, we have ſeldom, if ever heard equalled, contended for principles ſimilar to thoſe advanced by Mr. Van Neſs. We ſhall be able ſoon to give his argument to the public;—we ſhall therefore, refrain from mangling it by an attempted abridgement.

(To be Continued.)

NEW-YORK, September 17.

The ſchooner Atlanta, from Curracoa for this port, laden with indigo, &c. belonging to Mr. Holthuyſen, was captured on the 11th inſtant by the Britiſh ſloop of war Driver, and ordered for Halifax, under the pretext that the veſſel and cargo were Dutch property. Mr. Dixon, the mate, was put on board the brig Sally, Norton, which arrived at this port yeſterday from New-Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 20.

The following article is from a Paris paper of July 9.—

Portalis the ſtate counſellor, who has the charge of the religion has ſent his circular letters to the different biſhops of the department through which the Firſt Conſul will paſs, which are as follow;

Right Reverend,

"The Firſt Conſul ſets out for the Belgic States, I ſend you the ceremonial fixed upon by His Holineſs in regard to his reception, together with the changements to be made. There cannot be too much reſpect ſhown, neither too much thankfulneſs, veneration and love teſtified to the Chief of the nation, and reſtorer of religion of the ſtate.

(Signed) PORTALIS."

Ceremonial to be obſerved in regard to the reception of the Firſt Conſul in the towns in which he will ſtop.

The biſhop with his clergy out of the city gate to meet the Conſul, offering the croſs in order that he may kiſs it; he is then to be placed under a canopy, the biſhop accompanying him until he arrives at the church gate, where will be ſung the following anthem:—"Behold I ſend my angel who ſhall tread my way before you," together with other ſuitable pſalms. Arrived at the church gate, the Conſul will be preſented with the holy water, which, after having dipt his finger in, he will make the ſign of the croſs, afterwards the conſul's *ſuite* will be beſprinkled, the people only bowing without changing places. Further, if Mad. Bonaparte is preſent, holy water will be offered to her, then her conſort will be accompanied to the officiant of the altar, where he will kneel under a prepared canopy. The Biſhop will aſſend the altar on the left, and ſing bareheaded as uſual, and turning to the auditors ſome verſes and prayers will be ſaid, the Te Deum will be ſung, the Biſhop will give a ſolemn benediction, and the conſul will be led in the ſame manner as before to his palace.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	34s6 *to* 42s *Cash.*
Wheat,	6s to 7s *do.*
Flour, Fine, from old wheat,	33s *do.*
Do. Sup. ditto.	36s *do.*
Do. do. from new wheat,	42s *do*
Corn	13s6 *do.*
Hemp, Clean,	45l *to* 50l *do.*
Iron,	33l *do.*
Whiskey,	3s6d *do.*
Bacon,	8d *do.*

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sch'r. Eliza, ———	Baltimore.
Dove, Norton,	Cushing.
Nancy, Lobdell,	Philadelphia.
L. Jim, Ellison,	Ditto.
Amelia Ann, Sale,	City Point.
Active, Busby,	Ditto.
Kitty, Etheiton,	Hampton.
Sloop Volunteer, Morris,	City Point.
Republican, Busby,	Ditto.

—CLEARED—

Ship Eliza, Saltar,	Liverpool.
Brig Success, McFarlain,	Philadelphia.
Blossom, Sharply,	Portsmouth.
Sch. Nancy, Lobdell,	Boston.
Maryland Mary, Parker,	Norfolk.
Polley, Dorsey,	Philadelphia.
Seaflower, Smith,	Ditto.
Betsey, McKey,	Charles Town.
Lydia, Coulk,	Baltimore.
Sloop Dolphin, Crary,	New-York.
Hope, ———	Philadelphia.

MARRIED—On Sunday evening last, by the Reverend Mr. BLAIR, Mr. ——— FULTON, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZA MAYO, second daughter of Col. WILLIAM MAYO, of Henrico county.

On the first of August, died, in London, Mr. WOODFALL, the well known and accurate reporter of parliamentary debates.

The Louisville paper of the 25th ult. contains the following information :—"An expedition is expected to leave this place shortly under the direction of Capt. William Clarke and Mr. Lewis (private secretary to the president) to proceed through the immense wilderness of Louisiana to the Western or Pacific Ocean. The particular objects of this undertaking are at present matters of conjectures only; but we have good reason to believe that our government intend to encourage sea ports on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, which would not only facilitate our whaling and sealing voyages, but enable our enterprizing merchants to carry on a more direct and rapid trade with China and the East-Indies."

We are informed, that the president of the United States has appointed Ephraim Kirby, of Connecticut, Cæsar Rodney, of Delaware, and Robert Williams, of North-Carolina, Commissioners for hearing and determining all disputed claims to lands in the Mississippi Territory, whether under grants from Great Britain or Spain, or by actual settlement. The Commissioners are by law entitled to a salary of 2000 dollars per annum. We believe they are to meet at the Natchez—They are from time to time to report their proceedings to Congress.

Capt. Sowle, of the ship Joseph, who arrived here last evening from Hamburgh, informs us that the British blockading squadron will not suffer any American vessels to enter or leave that port except in ballast. Capt. Elliott, of the brig Deborah, who sailed two days before the Joseph was ordered back; but the American Consul requested him to proceed at the hazard of being captured, and he was permitted to pass without molestation, having only ballast and passengers.

The English have taken five or six Greenland whalemen.

The Danes have raised a body of 15,000 men, the object of which is not publicly known. They are encamped in two armies, one of them at the distance of eleven miles from Hamburgh and the other about seventeen.

Our Prices Current by the Joseph are to the 26th July. *(N. Y. Mercantile Adv.)*

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CINCINNATUS,

To the Citizens of the United States.

No. III.

Virginia, the 15th of Sept. 1803.

IF ever a people were indebted to an individual, in the full amount of their whole stock of both national and personal indignation and abhorrence, surely the American people are indebted in that sum, with interest, to the MAN, who is ready and desirous of sacrificing every thing permanently valuable, to a weak, a wicked and detestable philosophy, and a selfish and contemptible, temporary, personal popularity!—A man, who uniting all the lightness and frivolity of a whimsical and chimerical mind, with the misguiding levity of an imperfect heart, has been seen, from the commencement of both his private and political career in life, building up and pulling down, pyramids of folly and useless inventions, as well in all the other arts and sciences, as in that of government; whose whole and mighty display of talent has consisted in one uninterrupted scene of trifling, useless and visionary theories, producing in no one instance any thing but a uniformity of inconsistencies, absurdities and injuries to himself and all others on whom their promising advantages have, for a moment, imposed.—A man, restless for innovation and improvement, who has been ever hurrying on to his objects, without waiting once for the benefits of experience;—whose follies and absurdities are only to be equalled by his vices and immoralities!—A man, uniting to a disposition naturally imperfect, and a mind intuitively light and fanciful, the last polishes of an education philosophically vicious and fantastically eccentrical!

The man, who while occupying the important station of a foreign ambassador to a great and independent nation, could so far forget the dignity of his own character,—so far forget the dignity and interest of his own country, as to become the mere dupe and ape to the merest mountebank nation of philosophers, and employ his time, while among them, in the invention of pocket-fiddles;—thus preparing, Nero like, to amuse with the serenades, the professional enchantments of his musical powers, a devoted native country, while he set the torch and enveloped it in the flames of a foreign devouring contest—who, adapting to his complexion, the colour* of his breeches, evinced the levity of his disposition, the want of knowledge of the sober taste of the decent part of his own countrymen, or a thorough contempt for their plain opinions—who could import, not only all the fopperies and fripperies of a light and giddy nation; but actually introduce, and by the force of his republican example recommend, all the vices of their philosophy and the atrocities of their revolution;—who, when returned to his native country and elevated to one of the most influential places of public trust, turned his immediate attention to the secret employment of that situation to the destruction of that country and those who had placed him in that situation;—who was the first to erect an engine of personal defamation, and that too under the immediate pay and pretence of public service, in the very department to which he was principal;—who employed every renegado and fugitive from foreign justice, in the army of slander he readily recruited, with liberal bounties from his own and the public purse, to commence and carry on a deliberate and destructive warfare, against every thing virtuous and valuable among us;—who studiously embraced every favourable opportunity, of publicly and to their immediate friends, of expressing the highest and most flattering approbation of the characters and conduct of particular men, and of the formation and effects of our political institutions, while he insidiously and underhandedly was doing every thing in his power to degrade and destroy them;—who, in a word, employed all the most artful and corrupt means, acquired in the worst schools of European intrigue, to create divisions and rear up a faction in this infant community, before unknown; which separated father from son, brother from brother, and finally drew the sword of civil discord and family vengeance; levelling at once, on the modern plan of Roman virtue, or rather French patriotism and philosophy, all the tenderest ties of consanguinity and social intercourse!!!

A character, seen only through the canvas behind which it has been long screened, can only be drawn in faint colours of resemblance, in comparison to the many dubious aspects in which it has been exhibited. Even from the ELEVEN YEARS "BOILING OF THE BLOOD," at the age of forty, when a husband and a parent, to the various examples set before the whole community and two motherless daughters, at the age of sixty—from the horrible "wish for A SUCCESSFUL INSURRECTION among the blacks, provided the scheme of the person making it, for A GENERAL EMANCIPATION, should not succeed,"‖ to the confirmation of such a sanguinary disposition by the "spasms of infuriated man seeking through blood and slaughter his long lost liberty"—from the noted partnership of Walters, Madison & Co. in the celebrated Augusta land speculations, and the honest gratitude to Gabriel Jones, Esq. to the sincere attachment to the rights and interests of the people, exhibited in two suits in the district court of ———, in which an attempt is made to deprive two poor and unskilled neighbours of a miserable pittance of barren land, or obtain from them excessive damages under a penal statute little known to the most skilful, and, I believe, never before attempted to be put in practice in this country by the most avaricious; and that too, contrary to the will of the person's own father making the attempt and his own oath as an executor to that will, or his obligations as an heir—while receiving also from those very neighbours, along with the rest of their fellow-citizens, a most liberal sum for his public services!§—Alas! what a sublime picture of national depravity would it exhibit to the world, to behold such an immoral character exalted to the first station in a free and enlightened republican government, as our's is called!—towering, as it were, on the will of a free and independent people, to the very first heavens of political preferment, and wading, in his own personal demeanor, at the same time and ever before, in the vilest mire of the lowest abyss of corruption and wickedness!—Prostituting, not only his body to all the most vicious and corrupt practices that human nature is capable of, but sacrificing the only few correct and well expressed opinions of a mind (which ought to be better informed) to the procurement of a reputation extracted from the very dregs of popularity!—The mere golden image of democratic worship, standing aloft in the highest regions of public favour, but supported on the coarsest pedestal of the very grossest flattery of all the vices and follies of the meanest, and waving the sceptre of terror and party-destruction over the wisdom and virtue of the purest of the community! Advancing in age, tho' retrograding in the paths of folly and extravagance (in all his pursuits) to the first stages of puerile enthusiasm,—as well in all the qualities of the mind as in the levities of the heart!!!—

For the honor of our common country, it ought to be sincerely hoped by men of all parties, who value their reputations as part of the community concerned, that the existence of such a character is only to be found in the distorted imagination of party malevolence, and not in the first ranks of public preferment. That the first stages of a republican government, should be marked with all the weaknesses and infirmities of the very last periods of the most corrupt monarchies, is a consideration of the highest mortification to the real friends of such government; in as much, as the encouragement and support of such depravity (if not absolutely intended by its adherents) operates, most conclusively, to the contempt, the abhorrence and final rejection of such systems, whose only advantage of preference is, the perfection of their wisdom and virtue over all others: While, on the other hand, the only way to support, for a moment, such government, is to expose, at its very first real appearance, the public encouragement of such weakness and corruption. And, for such a support of a republican government in America, we have, not only the exalted example of the highest authority in the cases of the most ample exposure of all the personal, as well as the political qualities, of the various characters who filled the two late administrations; but, we have the novel and truly interesting and instructive lesson now before our eyes, of philosophical and republican perfection even, endeavoring to stimulate to still higher degrees of republican preservation, by a timely commencement of censure on the present vice president, *Burr*, the second votary to those principles, by their own establishment, in the United States! All the actions of this second, republican-created divinity, as well of a private as of a public nature, have been drawn together, and made the theme of public animadversion, to prove him unfit (and possibly very truly too) for the FIRST public station in our government. A picture as black as could be drawn, from the materials that could be raked together from the fruitful sources of democratic imagination and invention even, has been given us upon this marvellous occasion. To say nothing, however, for the present, of the political phenomenon of the two first and great luminaries of democracy falling (so soon after their mutual and co-equal ascension, at least by the exertions of their own friends) into open and destructive contact with each other; it is sufficient to extract, from that example, a lesson in the science of biography, that may be useful upon this occasion. Immorality, intrigue and private views to self-aggrandizement in wealth and power, are made the groundwork of one of the highest wrought characters of unfitness for public trust that ever has been exhibited. Would to God, for the honor and happiness of America, that this was the worst and only bad character, in high political stations, that could be drawn, with truth, upon the same principles. But so it is, it happens, that there is always a fatality attending the vicious, whether they act by themselves or their agents, which impels them to discover and expose to view, in others, the very points of weakness in which they are themselves the most vulnerable. Anxious to discover a prototype abroad, they are forgetful of what they go in quest of, immediately at home. They are forgetful, that, while they are painting the views of others, they are drawing a very strong and striking resemblance of themselves. The features may not always be precisely the same, in every minute part, though the general amount of deformity may be nearly alike.

In a case, however, that might be described, there are some traits of private venality, closely connected with our national situation, of a much stronger and more dark complexion, at least, than any thing that could possibly be found in the character from which I have just descended—though, perhaps, I may be mistaken, in the course of superiority—at least when speaking of the lowest and highest rank in vice.—The former wish for a successful insurrection, of a certain description, already hinted at, altho' not proceeding from the official height of a vice president, rises to an eminence of enormity on the imagination, not even below the rank of a president of vice! And, if we shall be told, that we have seen, or heard, nothing that hands such a former sentiment to any similar disposition down to later times; we shall then have to recollect, that while we were told, also at a former time, that the Africans were an inferior race, we have seen all the "energies" of a benevolent philosophy continued ever since, to exalt them, or reduce their superiors, to one general and indiscriminate scale, in complexion at least! And, that, we have been informed, by a reporter of congressional debates, which I have never seen denied, of a certain distinguished member of that body, declaring, not very long since, in that public way and place, that the great and glorious work of a GENERAL EMANCIPATION in the United States was advancing with sure though silent steps. The noble sentiments of disinterested patriotism and expanded philanthrophy, can never stoop to so low an argument in favor of the forbearance of such enlightened philosophers, from such an attempt, as their own interest, or the interest of a part of their fellow men, to the destruction of the dearest rights and interests of the rest! Nor is it possible to conjecture even, a particular attachment, of a certain complexion, in addition to such philosophical liberality, without annexing to it, all the consequences natural to such an attachment. Besides the malignant contagion—the pestilential example of immorality and vice, likely to become spread from this yellow-fever of democracy and philosophy, there are some highly interesting considerations, now, probably, growing out of our former attachments to, and borrowed precepts and examples from, a certain foreign nation, which constitute a material part of such a political character as, bottomed upon all the private vices and follies of human nature, and increasing in all the morbid qualities of depravity and corruption from the dreadful infection of the regions through which it had to pass, will finally destroy the political constitution, and reduce to a state of irrecoverable mortification, the public body!

There is certainly an immediate, though invisible chain, which connects the innate or native disposition of the man, with the personal qualities or propensities of the politician—the moral and private, with the acquired and public character of the individual. Let us suppose for a moment then, a person of the most depraved dispositions, naturally, transported as an ambassador, even from the artless and newly acquired sovereignty of America, to one of the oldest and most corrupt monarchies in Europe—Let us suppose that monarchy on the commencement of a revolution, into what the most profligate and depraved, even of that monarchy itself, were pleased to stile a most virtuous and pure republic—Let us suppose our American ambassador there transformed into the mere rallying point to the different jacobin parties, contending for superiority in infamy of licentious, disorganization, and an entire obliteration of all the guards to property, religion, and humanity—There, let us suppose further, that what ought to have been the peaceable and neutral habitation, at least, of the representative of an ally under the highest obligations to the sovereignty attacked, became the very head-quarters or place of general rendezvous, to an army of political traitors, forming every possible and contradictory pretence for the sovereign's predetermined end*—Where murder, pillage and every species of rapine and devastation became organized, or rather conflagrationized, into a system of brutality, never before heard of among the human race; breaking down all the sanctuaries, not only of every common consideration which render life in the least desirable, but outraging, even in a manner horrid to reflect upon, some of the most sacred laws of nature herself, to justify enormities of the very blackest hue—Where, in a word, the different parties assembled, to form some general plan of agreement, or reconciliation, on their different views of the extent to which the revolution should be carried; on the subject of the constitution or agreement on a limited monarchy with the crown, and the determination to violate that agreement, even before it was formed; together with the various pretences therefor, and the destruction of the royal family—one of which, viz. the pretence for the murder of the Queen and her son, outraged every feeling of nature and of nature's laws indeed!!

To a man thus prepared, I say, by his own natural disposition (if such a man can exist in the imagination of an American even) for the sanguinary purposes of a "general and successful insurrection" of the BLACKS over the WHITES of his own country, and for the practical love and attachment to the rights and interests, the PROPERTY, of his own fellow-citizens, as well as for a disregard of all the common rites of matrimony and the obligations of friendship; a lesson of that sort, on the subject of political duplicity, the want of sensibility to the feelings of consanguinity, humanity and every other moral, political and social obligation, was highly gratifying, instructive and encouraging, no doubt.—With such a native disposition, not only continued, but thus heightened and improved by the finishing strokes of a foreign education, let us next suppose our atheistically accomplished PATRIOT and modern philosophical REPUBLICAN, returned to his native country—There, let us imagine him to have found, at the head of a regular, well-organized and just government, the artless, disinterested and virtuous father of American independence; who, without any of the advantages of either a philosophical or intriguing European education, had become the universal admiration of a virtuously grateful people, who had invited our ENLIGHTENED PHILOSOPHER to his native country, to enjoy with him the first place under the advantages of his own immediate favour—Let us conceive this partial arrangement, if we can, as furnishing the most direct cause, the most immediate inducement (as it afforded the most effectual opportunity) for the malignant dispositions of envy, vanity and forked-tongued hypocricy, with all the deliberate and systematic coldness of unfeeling philosophy, to begin their secret and underhanded workings!!—So that, while the sweetest flowing flattery, of an entire approbation of all the acts of the then existing administration, was distilling from the lips, the most corrosive enmity was ingendering at the heart;—that, while the palm of friendship and support was wide stretched to public view in favour of public men, and public measures, the dagger of destruction, was strong clinched in the hired hand of base assassination, under the concealing cloak of drab-coloured duplicity, and the still wider mantle of pretended patriotism, the French revolution, and the great and noble cause of universal humanity!!!

But for the honor of human nature, it is to be hoped, that such a character, in reality, never can have existed;—that these are but the idle dreams of a distempered party imagination—It is true indeed we have been told, but erroneously, no doubt, of the employment of a certain printer by a certain secretary of state, to destroy the character of General Washington, then president, while the same secretary was employed himself in writing a most affectionate letter of denial, of any approbation and support of so detestable a slanderer, of so inestimable and justly valued a character!—It is true, we have been told, but equally without foundation, I am sure, of a certain Satan betrayed correspondence with a certain Mazzie, stigmatizing the worthy Washington, Adams and others, as anglo-monarchico-aristocratic apostates and heretics; which correspondence was operating in Europe, while a certain inaugural speech was making in the senate of the United States by a certain Vice-president, in which a most fervent prayer was offered up for the preservation of such characters for the good of our country and the support of our government!—It is true, we have seen a certain equally unfounded charge of a certain Genet, then minister from the French Republic, of the tuition of a certain great personage in the doctrines and conduct he endeavoured to maintain with respect to our government and the American nation, while the same personage was engaged in writing the most elaborate discussion, to our minister in France, in disapprobation of that conduct!—It is true, we have heard much, but against which we have had the sacred word of a pious Bishop even, as certain other letters to the author of a certain work intitled the "Prospect before Us," and also of a certain "Langhorne" forgery of letters, which is equally, no doubt, against proof; while their supposed author in the one case, and

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* *Red*

† *Witness two insurrections.*

‡ *A certain great man will understand this expression.*

‖ *The same person will understand this allusion also, which, along with the rest that follow, will be proved, if required by him.*

§ *This* real attachment *to some of the people's* rights *and* interests *is a matter of stubborn record, which shall be more fully explained hereafter.*

* *This is not mere fiction or conjecture. It is real solid matter of fact.*

conjectured a patron and promoter in the other, was writing the most cordially affectionate letters to the person they were intended to injure!—and it is also true, we have heard much clamour lately about a supposed invitation to the infidel Paine, the reviler of Washington and the christian religion, the pious prayer for a continuance of his useful labours, and his continuance of the same strain of abuse against our departed hero, as part of those useful labours, since his arrival,—which some would feign contrast with another, also equally unfounded inaugural speech of a still higher officer than a Vice-president, on the subject of the brightness of the constellations who had just gone before, the first of revolutionary characters whose name was entitled to the fairest page in the volume of faithful history, and a most pious and solemn appeal, in the name of our holy religion, to Divine Providence, for our future as well as our present prosperity, &c.—ALL of which, if true (but which I again repeat, are *alike* in every part entirely devoid of foundation) when taken together, would amount to an ATLASS of proof on the score of the many artful, secret windings, of an ambitious serpentine disposition, in ascending the steep acclivity of greatness, and in maintaining there its foothold, when arrived!!!—

CINCINNATUS.

From the Gazette of the United States.

The Editors of the most distinguished London newspapers have repeatedly mentioned, with great regret, that none of their reporters were present in the house of commons, when Mr. PITT delivered his celebrated speech in the debate on the war, in May last. A friend, lately arrived from England, has kindly favoured us with a pamphlet, which purports to be the substance of that speech. It seems to have been taken by an able hand, and to be the only report which has been made of the speech. Our readers will trace in it the operations of a great mind, and find a very complete vindication of the conduct of Great-Britain for entering into the war.

Mr. Pitt began by observing upon some passages of Mr. Erskine's speech, the tendency of which he professed not entirely to understand, but from which he was led to hope that the learned gentleman, and those with whom he usually acted, were not likely materially to object to the substance of the proposed address. He flattered himself that this was likely to be the case, because, whatever difference of sentiment might arise, and much was certainly to be expected, on many points included in the great mass of information contained in the papers upon the table, yet upon the great and important question at issue between this country and France, and upon the justice and necessity of the grounds on which we were compelled to enter into the war, he thought it almost impossible that the house should not be unanimous. He stated, that in those transactions which had most immediately produced our present situation, the learned gentleman himself appeared, notwithstanding some doubts which he had thrown out in particular points, to admit, upon the whole that there was such clear evidence of views of aggression and hostility on the part of France, as justified this country in retaining Malta for its own security. This he maintained to be the first great point on which the question turned; and he contended, that the whole of Sebastiani's report, and the circumstances of his mission to Egypt, the express and deliberate avowal by Bonaparte himself, of his views and intentions, in a formal conference with lord Whitworth, and the information of the same intentions through the official channel of the minister for foreign affairs, afforded the clearest and most indisputable evidence, that the first consul had formed the determination, even while Malta was yet in our own hands, of resuming his hostile projects against Egypt; that the pursuit of such a project was an undeniable act of hostilsty against this country, and aimed at some of its most important interests; that it was, besides, a direct violation, both of the letter and spirit of the treaty of Amiens itself; under pretence of which treaty alone, our evacuation of that island was demanded, though under circumstances which, in other respects, according to the letter of that treaty, did not authorize such a demand; that the disclosure of this hostile project clearly justified this country in requiring fresh securtty against it, and, if such security was refused, in having recourse to arms for that purpose, at the moment which appeared to be most for our advantage.

He then more particularly commented on each of these several circumstances with respect to the report of Sebastiani. He stated that was evidently an official paper addressed to the government, by a person regularly commissioned and employed by the consul himself; that its contents could never have been published in France but by his consent, and that they were published in fact in the official paper, under the direct authority of the government; that the whole tenor of that paper, and the accounts thus given by Sebastiani himself of his conduct in Egypt, made it impossible to doubt, that he was sent there to prepare for the execution of a fresh attempt to put that country under the dominion of France; but that it was not necessary to dwell on the particular contents of the report—the mere circumstances of a military man having been sent at that time with such a commission to Egypt, was a sufficient evidence of the object of his mission. The time, he remarked was very material, because it at once destroyed the chief pretext under which the French government had attempted, in the course of the official correspondence, to justify or extenuate the publication, or to deny the conclusion to be drawn from it. This pretext was, that the honour of the chief consul had been wounded by a narrative of the expedition to Egypt, published by a respectable officer in the British army (sir Robert Wilson,) and that the publication of Sabastiani's report became necessary for his vindication. The facts stated in that narrative, he observed, were not even contradicted by the report, but even if they had been, in what degree would that circumstance account for originally sending Sebastiani to Egypt, with such a commission as had been already stated? It appeared that the officer had actually embarked from Toulon on the 16th of September, and after proceeding to Tripoli, had arrived at Alexandria on the 16th of October: whereas it is notorious that, at that time, sir Robert Wilson's narrative had not actually been published, and probably not sent to the press. With respect to the avowal of his design by the first consul himself, he referred to lord Whitworth's account in his dispatch of the 21st of February. He observed, that so far from the conversation appearing as some persons had imagined, only loose and desultory, it was one which took place by the express appointment of the first consul—that it was therefore evidently prepared and deliberate, and that it was actually opened by the first consul himself, as being the mode which he had adopted for the purpose "of conveying to his majesty, in the most clear and authentic manner, his sentiments on points which must be brought to an issue." In the course of this conversation, the first consul did not attempt to disguise his ultimate views upon Egypt; and though he professed to disclaim any intention of seizing it at present, he assigned, as the reason for his forbearance, "that sooner or later it would belong to France, either by the falling to pieces of the Turkish empire, or by some arrangement with the porte." That in a subsequent conversation with M. Talleyrand, it was expressly admitted that the acquisition of Egypt had been, and still was, a favourite object of the first consul; but he at the same time endeavoured to convince his majesty's ambassador, that it was not so great an object as to allow him to go to war for its attainment; and yet, upon being pressed to explain what security it was intended to give, to remove apprehension on this point, for which he had before stated there was a project in contemplation, he referred only to a passage in the first consul's message to the legislative body, saying that "there is a French ambassador at Constantinople, who is charged to give every assurance of the disposition of France to strengthen instead of to weaken the Turkish government,

To all the evidence founded on these several documents, he had heard but one argument opposed; the improbability of the French government thus disclosed its views, if it really entertained them.—On this point it might be sufficient to observe, that it might indeed be difficult to account for such a disclosure, even on the supposition of such a project being really intended; but that it was not only difficult, but impossible to account for it at all, on the supposition of its not being intended. He asked whether, on the latter supposition, any motive could be assigned, either for the mission having been sent, or the report having been made and published, or for the avowals contained in the conversations of the first consul and M. Talleyrand? He thought, however, that the difficulty of accounting for the disclosure, was removed by referring to the new & peculiar policy which had marked the conduct of France on many extraordinary occasions, from the very beginning of the revolution, that where any measure was in contemplation more flagrant and atrocious than another, and more likely to shock the general feelings of Europe, and perhaps to excite vigorous and united resistance, instead of carefully concealing it till the moment of execution, it had, on the contrary, been studiously announced before hand; that the object of this policy had been gradually to familiarize men's minds to that which at first they could scarcely even believe, and that their schemes which, in the first instance, were received with horror, and would have been opposed with indignation, came afterwards to be contemplated with neglect and indifference; and that which at first no man thought it possible seriously to attempt, was by degrees considered as natural and probable, and, in the end, as that which it was hopeless and impossible to resist. He therefore put it to the house, whether, after having observed this practice, it was possible for us to be so credulous and childish as to act on the belief that Bonaparte would abandon the projects he had formed, only because he had himself told us he would persist in them; and whether we thought that if, for whatever reason, he had been led prematurely to disclose this project, even while Malta, the great security against its execution, was still in our possession, he would renounce the attempt when that security had been surrendered by us, and put, in fact, into his possession? If then the design against Egypt was apparent, he desired the house to consider, whether, upon every principle of justice and self-defence, admitted by all the systems of the law of nations, and adopted by the practice of all countries, we have not the clear right to take, from this moment, such measures of prevention and security as late sufficient to guard against the danger to which we should be in consequence exposed—whether it was not admitted, on almost all hands, that our possession of Malta was essential, or at least in the highest degree material, for the defence of Egypt—whether the importance of Egypt to this country was not in itself sufficiently evident, from its connexion with the safety of our Indian possessions—and whether it might not at this day be considered as a point of our national policy, already decided and attested by the glorious efforts which had been made, and the heroic blood which had been shed in the last war for recovering it from France, and which had, in a manner, consecrated it in the hearts and affections of Englishmen?

He therefore wished the house to consider what was to be our future conduct, if, after all the warnings given us, we were now to surrender Malta out of our hands, and the attack upon Egypt were to follow in six or in twelve months afterwards. Were we prepared for the ridiculous, but disastrous alternative to which we should be reduced, of either submitting without a struggle to national calamity and disgrace, because, foreseeing our danger, we had voluntarily and wantonly sacrificed the best means of averting it; or, when it was perhaps too late to enter upon a difficult and almost hopeless contest, having by our own act given up the arms, by which we would be enabled to conduct it to a successful issue.

If the question were closed here Mr. Pitt observed, that for the reasons he had given, he was prepared to maintain, that on these grounds alone the war was both just and necessary, and such as ought to call forth the utmost exertions of parliament and the nation in its support. But so far was this from being the case, that there was not any one of the leading transactions subsequent to the treaty of Amiens, to which his majesty's declared referred, which was not in his opinion, as far as justice was concerned, a clear and evident cause of war, and such as would have been acted upon, if there were sufficient means of co-operation on the continent, in almost every period of the history of this country. He here referred to the annexation of Piedmont, as the first act by which the French government had proceeded, subsequent to the treaty, to pursue the same system of aggrandizement which had appeared in all their previous conduct, and which it was vainly hoped they had relinquished. He referred also to the transaction respecting the German indemnities, where the French government, with an arrogance he believed unprecedented in the history of Europe, had presumed to dictate to all Germany the detailed mode of arranging those indemnities, on which the diet of the empire was expressly convened to deliberate, pursuant to the treaty of Luneville, and had publicly announced their scheme as settled and decided, before it was even communicated to those to whom it ought, in the first instance, to have been proposed.

He next passed to the violence offered to Switzerland, on which he thought it the less necessary to dwell, because he believed the conduct of France towards that unfortunate and devoted country had excited one universal sentiment of detestation. He wished here to declare (as this had been a subject so often adverted to on former occasions, when he had been unavoidably absent) that he considered the interference of his majesty's ministers on this subject as not only evidently warranted by the circumstances, but such as was their duty to employ to the extent to which he understood it to have been carried, in order to give time for learning whether a confederacy could be formed in Europe, really sufficient for saving the country from the yoke of France; but when upon trial, all hopes of such a confederacy vanished, he thought them equally right in not pushing the contest on the part of this country, to extremities.

He then adverted to the continuance of the French armies in Holland, which appeared, from the papers on the table, to have been directly inconsistent with the principles on which the treaty of Amiens had been negociated, and with the engagements which were known to subsist between France and Holland. After dwelling on these points, he stated, however, that he thought it less material to discuss whether they were each in itself sufficient causes of war on the part of this country, because he admitted that whatever might be the justice of the case, our conduct upon them at the time was necessarily regulated, not by that consideration only, but by the question of policy, which was unavoidably dependent upon the state of the continent; but that whatever it might be right to decide upon them at the time they occurred, it was impossible to contend that they were not now material, as symptoms of that deliberative system of ambition and encroachment which had been thus uniformly pursued towards others, and which was now directed to a quarter where it immediately affected our separate interests, and was in direct violation of the treaty with this country itself. He here drew a strong picture of the continued and rapid succession of the acts of violence and oppression which, during this period, had desolated so many of the countries of Europe; and after comparing the irresistible force and overwhelming progress of French ambition to those dreadful convulsions of nature by which provinces and kingdoms were consumed and buried in ruins, he asked whether we would contemplate those scenes of havock and destruction, without reflecting how soon that torrent of liquid fire might direct its ravages against ourselves?

NEW YORK, September 21.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, under date of August 4, 1803.

"London and Westminster will have 100,000 troops. There are at least that number exercised four hours every day. The public squares and church yards in many parishes are occupied for the purpose of training them. In three months this country will have an effective force of one million of men. If France does not attack *very soon*, her own sea ports will be laid waste. They already talk of forming *an army of France*, to meet that of England upon the continent. This force will not be less than 200,000, and mostly volunteers. Let the invasion be on which side it may, the conflict will be dreadful."

PRICES CURRENT AT HAMBURGH, *July* 26.

In Dollars and Cents.

TOBACCO, *lb*. York and James River, 11 to 20 cents; Rappahannock, 11 to 13; Maryland, fine yellow, none at market, but would readily sell at 27 or 28 cents; fine coloury 15 to 21, ordinary 13 to 15, common 11 to 13.

COFFEE, Moka, none 38 nominal; Martinique, fine, 37 cents, middling 33½; St. Domingo, fine, 35½ to 37, Triage 30 to 31½.

RICE, *cwt*. South-Carolina, 9 75, to 10 10.

COTTON, St. Domingo, 40 to 42c. Surinam, 54 to 55c.

A FAMILY OF

NEGROES
FOR SALE.

A WOMAN and her three Children, viz.—A likely young Fellow, 20 years old, a Boy of 12, and a Girl of 9. The owner of these Negroes wishes to sell them to some person residing in the vicinity of Richmond, or in Hanover county.—They are all uncommonly likely, and the lowest price for them is 1000 dollars cash. Enquire of the PRINTER.

September 27, 1803. 1

Wanted immediately at the Eagle Tavern,

Two MEN COOKS, two HOUSE WAITERS, and a WOMAN

THAT has been accustomed to *Washing and Ironing*. I will either purchase or hire such servants, and give a generous price for them, provided they are well recommended.

Esme Smock.

Sept. 27, 1803.

JOHN PUMFREY,
BOOK-BINDER AND STATIONER,

Has just received a large SUPPLY from London, consisting of

IMPERIAL, Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy and Foolscap PAPER.
Drawing Paper.
Music ditto.
Letter Papers, of all kinds, gilt, black and plain.
Visiting and complimentary Cards.
Quills of the first and inferior qualities.
Ready made Pens.
An elegant assortment of glass & wedgewood Inkstands—fountain and common.
Walkden's Patent and Japan Ink.
India Ink and Ink-powder.
Black Lead and Camel Hair Pencils.
Shining Sand, Pounce, and Boxes.
Sealing Wax & Wafers.
Indian Rubbers.
Slates, Pencils & Sponges.
Sand Paper, for Cabinet Makers.

And such other articles as make up a complete assortment of Stationary.

BOOK-BINDING, in all its various branches, carried on as usual, and Orders from the country executed with expedition and fidelity.

He has now on hand a large assortment of BLANK BOOKS, such as are generally used by Merchants, County Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. manufactured of the very best materials, and in the most substantial manner.

Richmond, September 22, 1803. 4w.

Pittsylvania, 10th August, 1803.

NOTICE.

ON Cascade Creek, about two miles above the confluence thereof, will commence, on the 12th of September next, a

Latin Grammar School,

under the direction of Mr. *John W. Caldwell*, a gentleman of much respectability, who has been greatly applauded for his former attention paid to his pupils. He will teach the Latin and Greek languages to perfection; also, English he will teach in its various branches. The terms of tuition are, 16 Dollars for Latin scholars, and half price for English. Any gentleman willing to have his son or sons taught by said Mr. Caldwell, may have them boarded at either of the subscribers' houses, both which are very contiguous to the Academy. The price of boarding will be 40 *Dollars* per annum.

Permenas Williams.
David Rice.

N. B. Any number of Boarders will be taken.

ep3w.

MULES.

WE expect about 60 excellent MULES from New-England in a few days. They will arrive in Richmond on the 6th or 7th of next month. Those persons who have engaged to purchase of us, are requested to be pointed in calling about that time, as we have daily applications, and we are convinced that the quality of this drove will ensure a speedy sale.

L. Peck & Co.

Richmond, Sept. 26, 1803. tf.

Discourse on the formation and inveteracy of Habit.

ON Sunday the 2d of October, J. OGILVIE will deliver in the Capitol, at half after four o'clock in the afternoon, a *Discourse on the formation and inveteracy of Habit*. At the request of several of his subscribers, J. O. will hereafter deliver his discourses on Sunday afternoon.

☞ No charge will be made for the admission of occasional visitors. September 26.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LOTS advertised for sale at Amherst courthouse on the 19th of this month, have been prevented by unavoidable circumstances from being exposed to public sale on that day: this, therefore, is to notify all those who wish to purchase, that they will be certainly offered for sale on the 17th day of October ensuing, being Amherst court day. The Taverns are still for rent, by

Sam. J. Cabell.

Sep ember 22, 1803. ep3w.

Attend to what follows!

I WILL give twenty dollars to any person who will apprehend

Harry and Jacob,

who absconded yesterday, and secure them so that I get them again, or ten dollars for either of them—HARRY is a black fellow about seventeen years old, of diffident countenance, apt to smile, of thin visage, with a visible enlargement of one cheek by a quid of tobacco—His dress a horseman's cap without bearskin or sash, no coat, and stamped cassmer waistcoat, of which part is coloured yellow; his other dress not recollected—JACOB is a mulatto, about seventeen years old, his lips, particularly the under one, pretty large, & thin reddish browncurly hair, the thinness owing to scald-head, which is plainly seen by taking off his hat and parting the hair—His dress an old wool hat, a green Negro cotton short coat and long breeches nearly new. They were both raised in Richmond county.

James Sylv. M'Lean.

Richmond, Shockoe-Hill, September 26, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for sale thirty 6 bales of WOOLLENS, consisting of BROAD CLOTHS, NAP'D COTTONS, HALF THICKS, KERSEYS, YORKSHIRE CLOTHS, POINT BLANKETS, and one bale of extra sup. double milled DRAB CLOTH, which he will dispose of at a very low advance payable in 6 months.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Old Antigua Rum by the hhd.
A few cases of excellent old Sherry Wine, 5 years in bottle,
A few pipes of genuine Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof,
Loaf Sugar by the hhd. or 100 cwt.

Wm. Wiseham.

Richmond, 26th Sept. 1803. 2m.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 6th of November next, at the Eagle Tavern in Richmond,

Two Tracts of Military Lands,

LYING on Deer Creek, Chriſtian county, Kentucky; one of 1000 acres, patented in the name of Major George Lewis; the ſecond, in the names of General Mercer and Colonel Guſtavus Wallace, containing 2000 acres, and joining the firſt Tract.

Theſe Lands, beſides their valuable quality in other reſpects, are ſuppoſed to contain Salt Springs. Mr. George Clark, who is now, and will be for ſome weeks longer in Richmond, will, if applied to, give a more particular deſcription of them. The ſale is adverſiſed thus early, in order to give to perſons at a diſtance in this ſtate, as well as the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the lands, timely notice of the ſame.

The conditions of ſales will be, one and two years credit, the purchaſers to give bonds with undoubted and approved ſecurity, and bearing intereſt from the day of ſale.

Proſſer & Moncure, V. M.

Richmond, July 30, 1803. aw.

TENEMENTS TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS two ſtoried Dwelling-Houſe with garden, ſtables, and carriage-houſe, at preſent occupied by Philip Gooch, Eſq. Attorney at Law.

A new and complete LUMBER HOUSE, with a ſpacious cellar, together with an acre of Land adjoining, laid down in red clover. This ſituation is deemed eligible in all reſpects for the buſineſs of brick-making, to which purpoſe it may be applied upon terms of reciprocal benefit to the parties intereſted. Apply to

David M. Randolph.

September 20, 1803. ow3w.

Richmond, September 20th, 1803.

I NOW beg leave to inform the Public, and my Friends, that I have this day opened a houſe of

Private Entertainment,

in a new houſe of Doct. Ternan's, between Doct. McClurg's and the Barracks, and within two hundred yards of the Capitol. The houſe is a large yellow houſe. The rooms are well furniſhed and well calculated to accommodate about twenty members of the aſſembly. I ſhall board at the moderate price of 6s. per day. Any gentleman who may wiſh to live private, at any ſeaſon of the year, while in Richmond, I have it fully in my power to accommodate them or their families to their wiſh.

I ſhall take in horſes at 3s. and 6d. per day. I have a large ſupply of forage of the beſt quality, now on hand, and a choice new ſtable in good order that will hold fifteen horſes.

I hope from my ſtrict attention to merit the Public patronage.

John P. Shield.

law3w.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 1ſt October next, at the Eagle Tavern, the following Tracts of

Military Rights--to wit:

2033 Acres, (the patent by the preſident of the U. S.) in the name of G. F. Stras, aſſignee of Wm. Winſlow, who was aſſignee of Benjamin Winſlow, an enſign in the army of the U. S.

1000 Acres, a ſurvey made for Peter Talbot, and aſſigned by general warranty by Wm. Radford, dec. to ſaid G. F. Stras, lying on the weſt fork of Scioto.

666 2-3 Acres, a ſurvey in the ſame predicament in every reſpect as the above. N. B. The above two ſurveys were received in payment in lieu of caſh at 8s. for two houſes and a piece of ground, where the family of the ſaid Mr. Radford now reſide; ſold at a low price.

1000 Acres, being a ſurvey, (as yet in the hands of Col. Richard Anderſon) ſold by general warranty and engagement to pay the expences of ſaid ſurvey, by Charles Copland, eſq. to ſaid G. F. Stras, the ſaid Charles Copland being aſſignee of Charles Scott, (aſſignee of Charles Jones) the location being No. 694, N. W. O.

550, being an undivided moiety of 1100 acres, the whole purchaſed in the name of G. F. Stras, (by the preſident of the U. S.) the other half, or acre for acre, being claimed by promiſe from Mr. Chatham, ſaid G. F. Stras' agent, to Mr. Wm. Little for having made the location and this ſurvey of tract, by which circumſtance the land is ſuppoſed to be very valuable.

400 Acres on Pittman's Creek, ſtate of Kentucky, patented in the name of Robert Harvey, and purchaſed by G. F. Stras from Charles Copland, eſq.

234 Acres, being No. 248, in the Illinois Grant, purchaſed in 1793, by ſaid G. F. Stras, from capt. John Rogers, dec.

5883 2-3ds.

The terms of ſale are, ¼ on the 1ſt of January 1804;—¼ on the 1ſt April;—¼ on the 1ſt of October following, and the laſt ¼ on the 1ſt of January 1805, payable in bonds, with approved ſecurity. For further particulars, apply, for the firſt five Tracts, to Meſſrs. *Pickett, Pollard & Johnſon*; for the two laſt, to Mr. *Charles Copland*.

July 30, 1803.

Wants Employment.

A PERSON who teaches the Engliſh Language grammatically, together with Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Hiſtory, &c. He will either engage in a private family, or in a neighborhood where a tolerable good ſchool can be made up.—For further particulars enquire of the Printer hereof, or of Mr. *William Paſteur* of Columbia.

September 13, 1803. 3w.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing ſixteen hundred and ſeventy five acres, more or leſs. It is not neceſſary to ſay much concerning this property, for it is not ſuppoſed any perſon will purchaſe who does not firſt view it, I therefore invite all thoſe who may be diſpoſed to inveſt their money in land, to examine this eſtate. I will, however obſerve, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the laſt three or four years, but there is ſtill room for and great improvements may yet be made. There is on it a tolerable good old faſhioned dwelling houſe, an overſeer's houſe, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threſhing Machine,) and other convenient out houſes, nearly 1000 young apple trees, juſt beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice ſelections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the reſt in woods and moſtly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of ſwamp already cleared and partly ditched, deſigned for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well ſet in clover.

There is ſown 300 buſhels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 150 buſhels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a maſterly manner, but all the reſt is in the corn field, according to the Virginia ſyſtem--alſo about ſixty acres of Rye. The ſale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumſtance will regulate the ſurrender of poſſeſſion.

I deſire alſo to ſell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. Theſe will be ſold in families, for on no account will I ſeparate them. Alſo about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; ſome very good work horſes, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be ſo, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next ſpring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; alſo one Mule Colt.

All the ſtock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To ſave unneceſſary converſations, it is proper to obſerve, that the negroes, ſtock, &c. will not be ſold until a previous ſale of the land ſhall have taken place; or the whole will be diſpoſed of at once to a ſingle purchaſer.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for ſale, conſiſting of a ſquare of Lots and the Houſes formerly occupied by myſelf including the Houſe in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A Houſe and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Eſq. and the Houſe and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Page. Poſſeſſion of the Richmond property (except the Houſe and Lot laſt mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be ſurrendered until the 1ſt Jan. 1804, without the conſent and to ſuit the convenience of the preſent occupants.

I deſire likewiſe to ſell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the ſtate of Kentucky and on the N. W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, ſome of which patents are now and others will ſoon be in my poſſeſſion. From theſe all the information may be derived as to its ſituation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchaſers according to the tenure by which I hold the ſame.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for ſale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any ſpecies of the ſtock of the United States or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Inſurance Companies, ſo far as to accommodate purchaſers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. tawtf

LAND & NEGROES FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the firſt day of November next, if fair, otherwiſe on the firſt fair day thereafter, will be ſold, on the premiſes to the higheſt bidder, that valuable and highly improved ſeat, called

CLIFTON,

WHEREON I now reſide, in the vicinity, and adjoining the town of New-Caſtle, in the county of Hanover, containing by an old ſurvey three hundred acres, more or leſs, of high and flat land, under new incloſures, and commanding an extenſive proſpect of the town and ſurrounding country, on either ſide of the Pamunkey River.

The improvements conſiſt of a two ſtory dwelling houſe, with four rooms and a paſſage below, and a above ſtairs, with large and convenient cloſets, and a good cellar; together with the ſeveral attached and detached offices of every deſcription, and an excellent garden, to which, for a number of years, the greateſt attention has been directed.

The above, in the mean time, may be treated for at private ſale.

At the ſame time and place, will be ſold, about 30 valuable country born SLAVES; amongſt them are ſome excellent houſe ſervants, cook, weaver, rough carpenter, and ſhoemaker, together with the crops of CORN, WHEAT, &c.—Houſehold and Kitchen FURNITURE of every kind, ſtocks of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS—Plantation and Farming UTENSILS.

The Land will be ſold on a credit of 12 months, and the reſt of the property at 12, for all ſums above twenty dollars. Bond with approved ſecurity will be required, to carry intereſt from the day of ſale. Application may be made to either of my ſons at Peterſburg or Richmond.

John Shore.

Cliſton, Auguſt 18, 1803. tawtfN.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FIFTH CIRCUIT

Virginia diſtrict.

May term, 1803.

James Hopkirk, ſurviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman and Company, Againſt Chriſtopher McConnico and James Campbell, John Grayſon and Conrade Webb, executors of Thomas Shore, deceaſed, and Andrew J. McConnico, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE defendant Chriſtopher McConnico not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that the ſaid defendant is not an inhabitant of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *it is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term & anſwer the plaintiff's bill; & that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol of the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

James Blagrove, D. C.

Bedford county, September 10, 1803.

SIRS,

Pleaſe to take notice, that at the ſtore of Mr. Samuel Read in this county, on the 12th day of November next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and four in the afternoon, I propoſe to take the depoſitions of Mr. Andrew Donald, Mr. Caleb Tate, and Mr. Juſtinion Wills, as witneſſes. That on the 16th day of the ſame month, between the ſame hours, at the Houſe of Mr. Moſes Tredway in Cumberland county, I propoſe to take the depoſitions of Col. Richard Crump and Mr. John Archer, as witneſſes. And that at the Eagle Tavern in the City of Richmond, on the 19th and 21ſt days of the ſame month, between the ſame hours, I propoſe to take the depoſitions of Mr. William Marſhal and others as witneſſes. All in the ſuit, which is now depending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Diſtrict of Virginia, wherein you are Adminiſtrators and Repreſentatives of the Plaintiffs, and I am Defendant.

I am,

Your Humble Servt.

JAMES CALLAWAY,

One of the Defendants, in the ſuit, Dobſon, Walters and Walker, vs. Trents and Callaway.

Meſſrs. Matthew Dobſon and Jothua Dobſon, Adminiſtrators of John Dobſon Deceaſed.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDING to diſcontinue Houſe-keeping, will offer for ſale by public Auction, at the Houſe now occupied by him, on Friday the 30th Sept. (inſtant) all his

Houſe-hold and Kitchen Furniture.

For all ſums under twenty dollars, caſh will be required, for all ſums above, a credit of ninety days will be given on notes with approved ſecurity.

And on the day following at the ſame place and on the ſame terms, the balance of his ſtock in trade, conſiſting principally of

Mens and Womens Shoes,

of different qualities, ſuited to the approaching ſeaſon.

Edmund W. Rootes.

September 16th, 1803.

Claret FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received a Conſignment of excellent CLARET, in *Caſes*, containing 12 bottles each, which will be ſold low for *Caſh*, or *Country Produce*, at market rates.

ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, July 27th, 1803.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaiſter, which will be ſold low, and a conſiderable deduction made to thoſe who purchaſe by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

Auguſt 12, 1803. 6mſs.

To Rent,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

THE Upper APARTMENT of the HOUSE occupied by the ſubſcribers on the Main ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. Thomas Taylor's Virginia Office. PRICE & SANDIDGE.

Richmond, 9th Sept. 1803. tf.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a PETITION preſented to the next General Aſſembly for a law to paſs to authorize John Barrett to build Locks from his Mill Race to Deep Water on Dan River, below his Mill, and to enable him to take toll for the paſſage of boats when done.

Auguſt 27, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND ready for delivery, a BOOK, containing 304 pages of the choiceſt HYMNS and SPIRITUAL SONGS now extant. The Hymns are ſelected from the moſt approved authors, and adapted to the different modes of Divine Worſhip. The Spiritual Songs contained in our late publication are comprized in this; alſo, a number entirely *new*, together with ſome ſelected from pamphlets lately publiſhed in *North* and *South Carolina*, and in *Baltimore*. The whole have been carefully reviſed and corrected by the Rev. JOHN COURTNEY, of the city of Richmond.—Purchaſers will find the price of this book much lower than any work of the kind heretofore publiſhed.

Copies of the above books may be obtained from the Rev. Mr. Courtney, from Mr. W. Potter, Bookbinder, and from either of the publiſhers.

John Dixon.

John Courtney, Jr.

Richmond, July 20, 1803.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Virginia Juſtice,

For Sale at this Office.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A General Aſſortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now ſelling off at their uſual low prices, for caſh or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. *tf.*

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have juſt received the greater part of their London

GOODS,

By the ſhip Suffolk. Their full aſſortment will be made complete by the arrivals of the ſhips New-York from London, and Ritſon from Liverpool.

Richmond, September 13, 1803.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 12th day of October next, WILL BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of the ſubſcriber.

ALL the remaining effects of James Thompſon, Bankrupt, conſiſting of a quantity of LAMPBLACK in hhds. and about 180 lbs. of TURKEY COTTON. *ALSO—*

A lot of ground, containing four acres more or leſs, lying at the Bowling Green, commonly known by the name of Du-Val's Village *ALSO—*

Five half acre lots in the vicinity of Richmond, known and denoted by the ſurvey and plat made by Wm. G. Payne for Mr. Du-Val—and No. 66, 88, 89, 90, 91. The titles will be made, and ſix months credit allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

By order of the aſſignees.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

September 5th, 1803. eptds.

Tobacco Land FOR SALE.

IN Amherſt county, on Horſley's Creek, 349 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherſt Court-houſe to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable ſtand for a Country Store, with a framed houſe for that purpoſe, entirely new, and ſufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above ſtairs, with a good brick chimney, and well underpinned with brick, alſo a lumber houſe ſixteen feet ſquare, with a cellar of its full ſize walled up with ſtone. There is alſo a Taylor's and Saddler's ſhop, and other out houſes; likewiſe a tolerable good dwelling houſe with three rooms below, and two above ſtairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houſes within a mile of the ſtore, ſuitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about ſeventy five acres cleared; all of which is freſh and in good order for cultivation. It has alſo the advantage of being only ſeven miles from Bethel, where there is an inſpection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is preſumed no perſon will be inclined to purchaſe the above without viewing the premiſes, they will be ſhewn by Meſſrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a ſale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as alſo on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who ſays he belongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about ſhort 5 or 6 inches high.—The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamſburg, 20th July, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the matter of HOOPER & TOLER, Bankrupts.

THE Commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by a commiſſion of bankruptcy awarded and iſſued, and now in proſecution againſt Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, Merchants of the city of Richmond, trading under the firm of Hooper and Toler, intend to meet on Saturday, 29th day of October next, at their office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid Bankrupts, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the ſaid commiſſion, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend.

William Temple, Marcus Elcan, } Aſſignees.

Richmond, Auguſt 26, 1803.

N. B. The aſſignees have got in their poſſeſſion the Books, Bonds, &c. belonging to the eſtate of Hooper and Toler, and requeſt all thoſe indebted to ſaid concern to come forward & diſcharge their reſpective balances—or ſuits will without regard to perſons, be inſtituted.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June laſt, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertſon, of Manchester. She is a tall, ſpare, black Girl, about twenty years old, ſtoops much, has very ſhort knotty hair, which ſhe attempts to make longer by platting; her noſe turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable ſhe is harbored.—She is a good ſeamſtreſs.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure her in Jail ſo that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Peterſburg, July 15, 1803.

☞ I INTEND to leave the State immediately, and to return in the courſe of two or three months.

ROBERT MEANS.

September the 14th 1803.